

## THE DAILY PUBLIC LEDGER

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For President—Charles E. Hughes of New York.  
For Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.  
For Congressman—A. J. Pennington of Carter County.

## FARMERS' WAGES

The president of the Texas Farmers' Union has been greatly aroused by the suggestion that an eight-hour day is now a principle recognized as inevitable. He does not feel that there should be any inequality between the workers of the city and the workers of the rural districts. He points out that the farmers of Texas work from twelve to fourteen hours a day and that their average compensation does not exceed \$2 a day. He continues:

We have in this State nearly 250,000 women working as farm hands in the field from sun to sun, for 50 cents per day, which is as much as products of their toil will bear. If the plan for an eight-hour day is capable of giving the farm workers a full day's pay for eight hours' labor, we are for it; but if it results in shifting either hours or dollars from those who labor in industry to the backs of those who follow the plow, we are unalterably opposed to it.

The farmers of the country have been pointing out that since increased wages in the large cities invariably are distributed over the cost of products sold to the consumer, the farmer must bear his share of high wages in the cities even when he is paying low wages on the farm. They reason that labor engaged in transportation service should have as favorable working conditions and as fair remuneration as the farmers themselves receive, but no more.

If this view is to have weight, it must be extended to cover all the business of the country. The manufacturer who ships his goods over the railroad might well say that he would refuse to pay a higher freight rate for higher wages to trainmen so long as his own employees are working more than eight hours and getting lower pay. There is no question of the fact that farmers work long hours, but usually their profits are good and they are independent. The farm hand is less fortunate, since he must work long hours for little pay. Nevertheless, if any attempt is made to go into the whole problem, it will mean a reorganization of nearly every business in the country.—Washington Post.

## WILSON IN PERPETUITY

The Wilson administration is going out of office in a few months, but it will leave some very tangible evidences of its rule behind which will long affect the mind and the pocketbook of the nation.

In order to meet a part of the expense necessitated by Wilson's summary summoning of the National Guard to the Mexican border, the new revenue bill provides for the issuance of \$130,000,000 in Panama Canal bonds, which will run fifty years, which will bear three per cent interest, and the proceeds of which will suffice to pay the cost of the mobilization only until the first of January, 1917. In consequence of six months and a half of this bit of Wilsonian wilfulness, the country, for the next fifty years, will be doomed to pay \$3,900,000 annually, together with the face of the bonds—\$130,000,000 of principal plus \$195,000,000 of interest—making \$325,000,000 as the sum total of this little souvenir of the nation's folly in permitting Wilson to slip into office in 1912 by reason of Republican division.

The so-called "eight-hour-a-day bill," which the Democratic President and the Democratic Congress have just passed in craven surrender to a small minority of railroad employees will entail additional expense to transportation in the handsome sum of not less than \$60,000,000 a year—which is equal to three per cent annually upon the enormous sum of TWO BILLION DOLLARS and which the public must pay in perpetuity.

When Senator Ollie James raised his stentorian voice at Shadow Lawn to tell Wilson that he had been renominated, he said something about the place which the President will hold in the public memory. It will indeed be a unique place. It will be the place of a man who penalized the country in perpetuity to the payment of staggering sums of money in the vain hope that he might secure for himself four years more in which to bedevil the nation's affairs.

Like New England, the Middle West has failed to warm up to the rural credits boar dor to the project which has sent the commissioners on their pleasing—and doubtless expensive—junket over the country. The farmers are inclined to resent the imputation that they must be put into a class of organized mendicants to whom special privileges must be given—and besides, it is being shown that the banks which already exist under State or Federal control can and do loan all the money necessary for a sound agricultural development of the country in those sections where enterprise and energy and thrift have their best demonstrations. When the rural credits board gets down South, where banks are not ashamed to claim interest rates running from twenty-four to more than forty per cent, and where a shiftless but vociferous class of farmers are always wanting "the government" to do something for them and their staple crop we have no doubt the rural credits scheme will be hailed as one of the greatest blessings ever vouchsafed to the lazy.

There was much heavy thundering in the index as Senator Owen called up his corrupt practices bill for consideration. It was the farewell grandstand play of the Democratic party before taking to the stump in advocacy of its continuance in power. There probably never was a campaign war chest so plenteous as that which the Wilson managers this year. The recent campaign in Maine is proof on this point. Maine has witnessed an expenditure of money on the Democratic side which has never been equalled. There has been money for everything which is done in the political open—and doubtless money for everything that is done in the political darkness.

President Wilson says he is disappointed because Mr. Hughes failed to "criticize constructively" the Democratic history of the past few years or to announce a Republican program concerning foreign problems. It is impossible to "criticize constructively" anything which is 98 per cent destructive.—Worcester Telegram.

"Most people act natural while asleep," avers an exchange. In eluding, we might add, the snore.

Many a soft drink has a hard stick in it.

## NEW YORK LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

**The Mexican Tramp.**—According to Washington advices, Mr. Wilson expects to play a trump card, late in October, which he is counting on to take all the cards in the political pack. He contemplates effecting an agreement through the New London delegates and a treaty with Carranza which will provide for the retreat of the American troops, afford an excuse for withdrawing the militia from the border and enable the Administration to proclaim broadcast throughout the land that it has composed the Mexican difficulty, upheld the hands of Carranza in his efforts to work out Mexico's salvation and avoided war. By staging this piece of business late enough in the campaign, the Republicans, it is believed, will have no time left to puncture the beautiful bubble and expose its hollowiness.

**A Democrat on Wilson.**—Hannis Taylor, prominent Democrat, writer on international law, former Minister to Spain, liberal contributor to Mr. Wilson's campaign fund in 1912, and chairman of a great meeting which ratified Mr. Wilson's nomination in that year, has announced his intention of voting for Mr. Hughes. Mr. Taylor, explaining his reasons for refusing to support Wilson described Mr. Wilson as, "an abnormally ambitious and dangerous revolutionist, with monarchical tendencies, striving to build up in this country, in his own selfish interest, a political dictatorship unfettered by all promises and covenants made by him in party platforms." He says "The old Democratic party has been abolished or superceded by a political dictatorship created by an arrogant usurper who has demonstrated his inability to play the pretentious role he prepared."

**Truthful Champ Clark.**—"We got whipped, and I guess that is all I will say about the Maine election. We got beaten good and plenty." This is the statement of Champ Clark, Democratic Speaker of the House, a statement as honest and truthful as the sophistical distortions of Chairman Vance McCormick, Josephus Daniels and other illustrious Democrats are the reverse. Senator Vandaman of Mississippi appears to have lost this temper over the result and to find an outlet for his ill-nature in abusing the Progressives. His comment on the Maine election is characteristic. He says "The Progressive sow has returned to her wallow." Judging by the comments of Progressives in New York, Mr. Vandaman has done nothing to make voters for Mr. Wilson among any Progressives who may have been undetermined as to how they would vote by his calling the Progressive swine, even though he may be credited with frankness in thus bluntly expressing the sentiment which Wilsonites generally entertain for the Progressives.

**Labor Can't Be Bought.**—The defeat of Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Democratic Congressman from the Second District of Maine, is the opportunity the people, and especially the labor men, have had to express their opinion of Mr. Wilson's course in compelling Congress to enact the Railway Wage Increase bill. Mr. McGillicuddy was a labor candidate, thrice elected by labor votes and he voted for the Wilson-Adamson bill, but that certainly did not save him. Of his defeat, the New York Times, which is supporting President Wilson, says: "The lesson is evident. The labor vote is cast just as other votes are cast. Trucking to it, abasing one's party before it, does not win. The mechanics of Bath and Auburn voted on the issue of the day, just as did the farmers of Oxford county. Mr. Hughes's denunciations of the strike settlement, even his apparent hostility to the eight-hour principle, did not avail to arouse the unions of Sagadahoc against him." Of course the Times knows Mr. Hughes is not opposed to the eight-hour principle. As Governor he was strongly for it. What he does oppose is a simple effort to secure increased pay masquerading as a promotion of the eight-hour principle.

**Wilson Jollies Mexicans.**—With melodious rhetoric, President Wilson is still striving to conciliate the representatives of General Carranza into such measure of amiability as will permit of some sort of agreement to be reached at the New London Conference which will tide over the Mexican muddle until after the election. Called to New London by the serious illness of his sister, President Wilson called on the Mexicans and told them of his entire confidence in and sympathy with Carranza, of his advocacy of those great fundamental principles of the new freedom for which Carranza is striving, of his detestation of the prosperous and educated classes in Mexico, etc. He told them that he was convinced that all right-thinking men the world over were in sympathy with Carranza, his lofty ideals, and noble aspirations. The social regeneration



of Mexico, he declared, must come from within and he intimated that in his opinion Carranza was foreordained to work out Mexico's social and economic salvation. He diplomatically refrained from referring to the American soldiers shot at Carrizal by Carranza's express order, or to the hundreds of American citizens killed and the hundreds of American women outraged by the Carranzistas throughout Mexico. In a word, Mr. Wilson once more kissed the hand which had slapped his face and was "red with the blood of American men, women and children."

**Maine Aftermath.**—The one outstanding result in Maine, and it becomes the more evident as more detailed information is received, is that the Progressives have returned to the Republican party in such numbers as to insure the election of Mr. Hughes, a Republican Senator and a Republican House if the same percentage of return is maintained throughout the country. The Democratic contentions that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected have all along been based on their belief that the Progressives of 1912 would split and that a considerable percentage would vote the Democratic ticket. Of course on no other ground could they predict a Democratic victory, because in 1912 Mr. Wilson received 1,300,000 fewer votes than the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft. It is also highly significant that the Maine campaign was fought almost entirely on national issues. From a local standpoint the Democrats had the advantage because their candidate for Governor had just given a satisfactory administration of that office and the Republicans wisely refrained from any general attack on him. The chief effort of the Democrats was devoted to the election of the two Senators, and their argument for the re-election of Senator Johnson was that he had voted for every Wilson measure. The Republicans concentrated their fire on every Wilson measure, and voters appear to have voted against Johnson because he voted for every Wilson measure.

## WOODEN SHOES

(New York Sun)

Speakers at the convention of the Illinois shoe dealers uttered an interesting prophecy:

"Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years America will be the net wooden-shoe nation."

It is only 10 centuries—yesterday in the minds of those who view time broadly—that all the toilers of civilization wore wooden shoes. Many of Europe's most honest feet wear them now. If we come to wooden shoes there should be no shame about it. Perhaps the change, instead of bringing harm, would bring goodness and joy.

Make everybody wear wooden shoes and the porch climber would join the roe and dodo, or else the Y. M. C. A. The efficiency expert able no longer to slip noiselessly about your business would be more occupationless than Othello. The pussy-footer could annoy us no more with his sickening stealth. Men would come home earlier of nights, soberly clanking oak upon pine as they mounted the front stoop. Clog dancing would be restored to its proper place in the arts. All the world would click a xylophonic tune. Mahogany shoes, made from old pianos, would take us out on Sunday. The ladies could have their number three enabled in pink.

But what would become of Hon. Bill Stone, of Missouri?

Women must be very clever to have succeeded for so long in convincing men that they are the cleverer sex.

## "THE PEOPLE MUST PAY"

Washington, September 17.—The Republican Publicity Association, thru its President, Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., today gave out the following statement at its Washington Headquarters:

"The Democratic administration has given the Republican party a slogan that will embarrass President Wilson and his Congressional echoes before the campaign is over. Yielding to the demand of four labor unions representing 20 per cent of the railroad employees, the administration enacted legislation compelling the railroads to pay the members of those unions a ten-hour wage for an eight-hour day. President Wilson evidently thought the people of the country do not care how hard the railroads are 'stuck.' But it now is clear that the railroads must be given an increase in freight or passenger rates to cover the increase in wages, and 'the people must pay.'"

"That, however, is not the only instance in which this administration has given a basis for the new slogan. They increased enormously the ordinary appropriations of the operations for the government, and 'the people must pay.'"

After pledging a reduction in the number of offices, this administration added 30,000 positions to the government payroll, and 'the people must pay.'"

"Twenty million dollars was appropriated for a government nitrate plant somewhere in the south, and 'the people must pay.'"

"President Wilson forced through Congress a \$50,000,000 ship-purchase bill, and 'the people must pay.'"

"The Democratic Congress passed and President Wilson signed a river and harbor bill brim-full of 'pork,' and 'the people must pay.'"

"President Wilson has spent unknown sums in the mismanagement of our diplomatic relations with European countries, without maintaining the rights of American citizens, and 'the people must pay.'"

"President Wilson took sides in the internal affairs of Mexico, then twice invaded Mexico, without protecting American citizens on either side of the border, and will now issue bonds to the amount of \$120,000,000 to cover the expense, and, ultimately, 'the people must pay.'"

"Rural mail service was demoralized, city delivery service curtailed, mails delayed, but 'the people must pay.'"

"By the overthrow of the merit system in both our diplomatic and consular service, and in the classified civil service at home, the claims of deserving Democrats were substituted for efficiency, and 'the people must pay.'"

"When the long line of extravagant and wasteful acts shall be brought to the attention of the people of the country, and when the new and burdensome taxes are collected, there will be wide-spread protest against an administration that ignores the fact that 'the people must pay.'"

Nowadays the average man's love notes are about the size of a pure food label and almost as noncommittal.

A woman will wait as long as she dare for the man she can love and then marry the man she can boss.

"The memory of pain is short," otherwise how could one put on today the shoes that hurt so yesterday?

The average man wastes too much time explaining blunders that amount to nothing.

## New Goods Sold at Old Prices

In spite of the great advances in all sorts of merchandise we are prepared to sell you NEW FALL GOODS at our usual low prices.

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Every Monday---Billy Burke in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE" THE WASHINGTON